EUROPE.

French, German and English Opinion of the Spanish Revolution.

Commercial Interests of France in Spain.

The King of Denmark on American Politics and His Late Treaty.

Count Walewski's Funeral and the Oration at His Tomb.

The Inman steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Leitch, from Liverpool the 7th and Queenstown the stin of October, arrived at this port at hair-past nine o'clock last night, bringing our mail report in detail of our cable telegrams, dated to her day of sailing from Ireland.

om Ireland.

The Dean of Cork, Ireland, although opposed in politics to the present government, has been appointed Bishop of Peterborough, in England, at the request of the Queen of England. The emoluments of the bishopric average £4,000 sterling per annum.

The development of a sturdy and independent emocratic feeling in Ireland is commented on in the journals as a sign of political change. It pervades the northern part of the Island, and the circumstance elicits the following notice from the Irish

correspondent of the London Times:—
The growth of a strongly democratic spirit among the population, or at least a portion of the population of Ulsier, exhibits itself in the expression of sentiments more in unicon with the popular feeling clsewhere than we had been until recently accustomed to here, is one of the most remarkable changes in the field of frish politics. It is promoted by persons who have some influence with the Orange masses, and, finding their power likely to be increased by the reform movement, seem disposed to creased by the reform movement, seem disposed to lead, or perhaps mislead, them in a new direction. vincial Correspondence of Berlin of Octo-

the government of the North German Confedera-tion is able to await the development of affa rs in spain with feelings of perfect impartiality, and will espect the results springing from the independent lecision of the Spanish people relative to their na-fond future, even as the German people would ex-sect that their government did receive the same reminent from all other Cabinets. There is, there-lor, no reason to imagine that the complications in spain will be the precursors of a disturbance of structure archite.

The German journals notice the appearance in Gerany of a correspondence coming from Paris, entitied "Germania," which is intended to keep up a nostile feeling between France and Prussia.

A letter to the London Post, describing the scene

allen Church.

A letter to the London Post, describing the scene at the wreck of the Russian frigate Alexander Nevsky, and the saving of the Grand Duke Alexis, reported in our cable despatches, says:—

At length a long piece of white calloo was procured and the word "boat" was written in large letters. This had an immediate effect; the admiral's cutter, which they had been afraid to send, was put off, and to this the Grand Duke was consided. He was accompanied by Baron Schilling, one of his governors, Mr. Veselago and Mr. Machin, two professors attached to his imperial Highness, the priest, and the assistant surgeon. When the Grand Duke put off the men on board the frigate left off work, and all, officers and men, watched the boat with breathless anxiety till it reached the coast, and the Grand Duke was safe. At this moment many of the men kneit down and all took off their caps and made the sign of the cross.—a spontaneous act, showing the devotion of the Russian people to the imperial family. It was, however, no casy task to land. Every one jumped out just as the wave which had east the boat on to the beach had receded; but the next wave came on so rapidly that it completely went over them. The people on shore were, however, one to loand in safety. It was now three o'clock. By this time a second cable had been secured and another of the ship's boats was brought into action. The boatmen on shore, who had shown some timulity at first, had galact coursers and the sallors were conveyed to snore with great rapidity. Three fishing boats were now constantly rowing backward and forward and the cutter was hauled without rowers, so that she could carry thirty men at a time. The inhabitants of the little village of Harboore and the surrounding hauncts showed the greatest kladness to those who landed, offering shelter, dry clothes and restoratives.

The Paris Pays says:—

M. Granifor de Cassagnac, principal editor of the

The Paris Pays says:-M. Granier de Cassagnac, principal editor of the Pays, had the honor of breakfasting with the Empe-ror on Tuesday. Who shall say that journalism is not appreciated in France?

The London Post of the 6th of October save:-The London Post of the 6th of Cotober says:—
We regret to announce that the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, canon of Westminster and minister of Ourzon chapel, Mayfair, died at noon yesterday, at his restence, in Dear's Yard, at the age of sixty-six. As secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the diospoi in Foreign Parts for a quarter of a century, and as Honorary Secretary to the Colonial Bishopries Council from its formation in 18s1 to the present time, it was his privilege to take a leading part in the work which has extended the Anglican Episcopate and founded colonial and missionary churches in almost every part of the world.

The Battle of Alcolea.

[Carplo (Sept. 29) correspondence of Pipoca of Madrid.]

Towards three o'clock yesterday afternoon were heard the first shots of the guerilias on the flack of the route at the gorge of the Sierra. Immediately after the artillery of the Marquis de Novaliches opened a well sustained fire on the bridge and the country houses beyond Las Ventas. After three hours and a half of a furious struggle the insurgents suspended their fusilade, and then the commander-in-chief and his staff rushed on to the bridge to the cry of "Viva la Reina!" They expected to pass without difficulty, but the troops of General Serrano, ambushed and covered by parapets, opened so violent a fire on thom that their losses must have been considerable. The eye witness who sends us this news states that both sides displayed the greatest courage. He saw the Marquis fall wounded in the throat, General Sartorius received a spilnter from a bomb shell and General Garcia de Paredes was severely brussed.

After the fight both symies remained quietly in their respective camps.

[From the Politica, of Madsid, Sept. 36.]

The Future—French Opinion—What Will the Revolutionists Do?

(From the Gazette de France, of Paris, Oct. 6.)

The Spanish revolution hardly sprang into existence yesterday, and already it experiences a want of vitality—a kind of inability to the. Like all our modern revolutions it exhausts itself in shouts and manifestations. It fanctes it has deserved well of the country and saved the situation when it has readered itself breathless with uttering declanatory speeches, when it has strained its lungs in confused clamors; when it has put liself in a perspiration with promenades and processions which it calls patriotic. According to the news which arrives from the other side of the Pyrenees, Spani is about to parady, especially at Madrid, the French Revolution of parade, the same empty but resounding harangues, the same marchings and addresses. As at Faris, after February, everybody gets up one, especially those who have nothing to do with the affair. We hear that the Frenchmen resident here have sent one; the English another; the Italians and Germans, if there are any at Madrid, will soon follow the example, and if there are none one will be invented, for the manufacture of addresses forms an escential part of a revolutionary programme, and these are sacred things. These particula parades, however, have their utility, and probably the chiefs of the revolution do not join in them or encourage them without scrious motives. They amuse the people and prevent them from seeing the dangers of a situation which there is an interest in concealing. While reviews are being head, adhestons sent in and bauners displayed there is no agitation, but parties dissimulate; thus forced linection is a mask caused by the distrust the chiefs of their resolution speak too often, in fact, of their resolution speak too often, in fact, of their resolution speak too often, in fact, of their necessary which are also made and the scored dissents which exist among them. These heads of the revolution speak too often, in fact, of their necessary

A French Plan of Settlement.

[From Galignani's Messenger, Oct. 6.]

M. Emile de Girardin, in the Liberch, kindly undertakes to relieve the perplexity of the Spaniards as to a choice of a government. He assures urbem et orbem that if the true spirit of compromise were present in Europe the following arrangement would have already suggested itself to the Marquis de Moustler and Count Hismarck:

The crown of Spain to be given to the King of the Belgians with the assent of the Spanish people.

The crown of the Khenish provinces to the King of Saxony, Prussia annexing Saxony; the Rhenish provinces to be neutralized and France annexing Belgians. This, M. de Girardin says, would not be a solution of the European problem; but would be a step towards it.

Belgium. This, M. de Girardin says, would not be a solution of the European problem; but would be a step towards it.

German Opinion of the Result.

(Berlin (Sept. 28) correspondence of Independence Belge.

The accounts from Spain are generally considered as of a nature to effect a diversion in the current of warlke appreheusions created and kept up by the language of certain French journals. There was nothing really serious in those fears. No one acquainted with the situation of affairs at Berlin or at Paris could have believed serious; in the possibility of a war between Germany and France. The reasons for such an opinion have been too frequently explained in these columns for there to be any necessity for repealing them. Thus the chances of peace or war cannot be subordinated to those of the Spanish Insurrection. Even were that revolution vanquished, or did it not triumph for a long time hence, the general peace would not be more compromised than it was before the rising of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz. In the same order of ideas the assert on may be made that if the revolution, which is victorious throughout Span, should succeed in obtaing its recognition in France, the latter, for more than one madire, would not think of marching her battalions on to the Rhine. The fact is that peace in the centre of Europe is based on too solid a foundation to permit of the predominance of what our good neighbors the French call the war party. The diversion referred to has therefore only taken place for the Paris journais, which, for sone motive or other, prophesied a conflict they were the last to believe imminent. The effect of their insensate declarations was nevertheless to maintain a certain uneasiness, to disturb credulous minds and to paralyze business. Thanks to the events in Spain, the journais of which i have spoken, have seen the public attention turned eisewhere, and have thought advisable, which was a real advantage, to leave in peace the fractical projects of Count Bismarks. No one, in truth, will think of com

What France Thinks of German Influence in

Spain.
[From La France of Paris, Oct. 6.]
equent reference has been made recent
d mysterious relations between Berlin a

dringing with water and half sharved arrived at the bridge of Alconea, where are assuming them a the bridge of Alconea, where are assuming them as the control of the bridge and the of the royal careful control of the bridge and a control of the public bridge and the bridge and a large of the spanish revolution as as accompanied first any of the public bridge and the state of the public bridge and control of the spanish revolution as as accompanied first any of the public bridge and the public bridge and control of the spanish revolution as as accompanied first any of the public bridge and the bridge and the same for a third attack; but he was soon struck to a frequent of a greated, and lore have bridge and the same for a third attack; but he was soon struck to a frequent of a greated and lore have bridge and the same for a third attack; but he was soon struck to a frequent of a greated and lore have bridge and the same for a third attack; but he was soon struck to a frequent of a greated and the bridge and the same for a third attack; but he was soon struck to a frequent of a greated and the bridge and the same for a third attack; but he was soon struck to a frequent of a greated and the bridge and the same for a third attack; but he was soon struck to a frequent of a greated and the same for a third attack; but he was soon struck to a frequent of a greated and the same for a third attack; but he was soon struck to a frequent of a greated and the same for a third attack; but he was soon struck to a frequent of a greated and the same for a third attack; but he was soon struck to a frequent of a greated and the same for a third attack; but he was soon struck to a frequent of a greated and carried the same for a third attack;

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A kinter coming from tome to paris, hisself a
many protection of the common and the common an (From the London Post, Oct. 6.1

gradual, and the impulse for a moment or two was actually suspended. * * We cordially wish the constituent legislators good speed in their work, but the hardest part of that work is undoubted y still before them. It will be all the harder from certain peculiarities of the case. There are reasons why the expedient of a regency, otherwise so obvious, should be rejected at once, and, indeed, looking back to the various events of the last generation, we can well understand why the insurgent generals should have pronounced comprehensively against the whole House of Bourbon. But if an assembly is elected by universal sanrage under such circumstances as the present, and in a country like Spain, it will be a body on whose decisions it will be impossible to calcuare. The hope of the nation now rests on the wisest and wariest of those leaders by whom this revolution has been accomplished. If their plans are well devised, judiciously proposed and patriotically supported, the insurrection may open a new ern of greatness for Spain; in the opposite event, the last state of that noble country may be even worse than the first.

[From the London Standard (government organ),

[From the London Standard (government organ),

• • • In this difficulty it is not improbable that
the Spaniards will go abroad to look for a successor
to their throne, thus imitating the example of
Sweden, of Belgium, and of Greece in modern times.
This is, perhaps, the least hazardous step they could
take in their present emergency. It is premature,
however, to speculate on what the Constituent Assembly may do after it has assumed its functions.
We can only trust that it will reflect the same spirit
of order and of moderation which now actuates the
Spanish revolution, and that it will give no excuse
for any Power to interfere with what is purely a
matter of domestic concern, in which the Spanish
people only have a right to have a voice.

French Commercial Vievrs.

(Marseilles (Oct. I) Correspondence of the Journal de Rouen.

In commercial circles here great satisfaction is manifested at the successful issue of the Spanish revolution. For some days past our relations with the ports of the Peninsula had been suspended, and, notwithstanding the requirements of consumers in Spain, orders for that country had completely ceased. The definite triumpa of the insurrection will now enable us to renew our affairs, which had been for a moment interrupted. There is, however, more than that passing satisfaction in the pleasure with which our men of business learned of the happy issue of the present crists. The impossibility of concluding the French comomical system with the commercial relations between the two countries. The situation in which French shipping was placed in Spain, not being able to enter any port of that country without paying enormous dues, had forced our government to demand just equivalents; thus, while the whole coasting trade between the two countries was carried on by Spanish vessels, they, as well as all the productions of Spain, were subject to heavy differential charges in France. One of the inconterstable results of the present revolution will be the reform of the conomical system in Spain. That country will evidently derive a benefit from the change, while French commerce will be freed from the change, while French commerce will be freed from the change, while French commerce will be freed from the change, while French commerce will be freed from the change, until French commerce a benefit from the change, while French commerce will be freed from the change, was already been declared a free port by the revolutionary government, and that measure augurs well for the future commercial policy of Spain. French Commercial Views.

FRANCE.

mt Walewski's Faneral-The Pageant in the Streets and Services in the Church-Oration at the Tomb-The Coup d'Etat and Estente with England.

Proof Galtranart's Messenger, Oct. 4.]

The obseques of Count Walewait were celebrated on Saturiary with great pound. The persons layined began to assemble at the Madelein at half-past clevel. At a quarter to tweet the clergr, followed a clevel. At a quarter to tweet the clergr, followed clevel. At a quarter to tweet the clergr, followed clevel. At a quarter to tweet the clergr, followed with the mental remains had been deposited; from the mortal remains had been deposited; from the mental tendent of the minister of the mental tapers. The proposed of the mental tapers. The whole of the sacred edition was always and safe rounded with a number of funeral tapers. The whole of the sacred edition was always and safe the safe of the sacred edition was always and the safe that the beauty in the pall was borne by M. Rouler, Marshal Vallinar, the Marquist de Moestler. The high capture of the exact of the sacred edition of the Academy of Fine Att. The Emperor and Empress were represented by General Feury, Grand Equarty, and Count de Express. Camberlain: Pruces Safety, and Count de Express. Camberlain: Pruces Safety, and Count de Express. Camberlain: Pruces Safety, and Count de Express. The high dignizance of the empire and the depotions from the great bodies of the Superior Courts, the Institute, the manicipality is he Marshals and Admirats; the members of the Steparior Courts, the Institute, the municipality is he Marshals and Admirats; the members of the benaue, the Legislative body, the Council of State, the Superior Courts, the Institute in multipality of the children of the Superior Courts, the Institute in multipality and been reserved for the Diplomatic Corps. All the Foreign Author's Society. A special locality had been reserved for the Diplomatic Corps. All the Foreign Author's Society. A special locality had been reserved for the Diplomatic Corps. All the Foreign Author's Society. A special locality had been reserved for the proper of a state of the Society of the County of the County of the County of the Count

condided to him the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which he directed during five years under circumstances the most calculated to impart brillancy to his administration. Called to the signal honor of making arrangements for the assembling of the Congress of Faris and of presiding over it, he was able, while preserving the great results due to the war in the East, to convince all the members of the civilizing and disinterested views of the impersal policy. Europe thenectorta reassured as to the loyal intentions of France, united with sympaticity eagerness in the work of concord about to be accomplished under our auspices. Profiting by those favorable inclinations he introduced into the public law of nations the liberal principles which for a long time have constituted an honor to France. It was great good fortune for a statesman to have attached his name to so memorable a document as the Treaty of Paris in the history of Europe; it is a great honor to have been able to conclinate completely the adhesion and esteem of so many collaborators, all very considerable by their reputation and abilities, and to have merited the thanks, distinguished by sincerity, which were given to him at the close of the Congress. In the course of this great negotiation, as throughout his public life, Count Valewski unvariably set the useful example of the influence exercised in the conduct of important affaits by dignity of character, uprightness and loyalty. Endowed with varied apitudes, unifing to political science the most brilliant and aminable qualities of the man of the world, a love of aris and letters which illumined a fine and delicate taste, his spirit grasped all that could contribute to the granieur of a great reign, and, during his tenure of the Ministry of Sate and the Fine Arts, he displayed that elevated tact which discovers and recompenses real merit and encourages all efforts. This phase of his life was signalized by two striking facts. He had the honor of cooperating in one of the most considerable acts of the reign,

Napoleon's Personal Rule.

[From the Paris Pays, Oct. 0.]

What can the Emperor do by his absolute free will? Where is the possibility of tyranny, of sovereign caprice with the Legislative body and its permanent control, with the Set ate, the guardian of liberty, and with public opinion so powerful as it is in France? If aroltary rule, or at least arbitrary tendences, are to be found anywhere we must look for it in the ranks of the opposition—the opposition on principle and that worrying, thwarting opposition of the frondeur middle classes. Facts speak for themselves. Here is an example which is still present to all minds. The personal government, as it is called, granted liberty to the press. What did that liberal concession produce? Has it the discussion of persons. The Lanterne spring into life and what role did M. Rochefort assume? Why, that of systematic insulter, not of the empire, but of the Emperor. What did this personal govern-

ment then do? Why, it permitted the law to take its course, wishing no further protection. If the government had been really "personal," what would have become of M. Rochefort, that embryo popular man who has puffed himself into notoriety? He would have disappeared like charb efore the wind. But, on the contrary, in virtue of the law which protects him, as it does the Emperor, he remained inviolable until his condemnation and just as long as was necessary to create for himself an unwhole some reputation. That is what has taken place in France under the pretended reyime of personal government. Can any man hardly believe that if the like had occurred in any other country the government would have put up with it and allowed the law quietly to take its course? No; a hundred times no? in England, for example, where no one can say that personal government exists, but where, on the contrary, the sentiment of national dignity prevails to the highest degree, if M. Rochefort had chosen not even to insuit, but only to cast a reflection on the Queen, justice would have been implacable; the old unrepealed laws would have been implacable; the old unrepealed laws would have been in every country but france M. Rochefort would have the list in a public house or in the street! The same thing would occur in Prussia and everywhere else. In every country but France M. Rochefort would have to suffer the consequences of his acts, and everywhere he would have had to fear the lex tailonis aggravated by the excess to which indignation might lead every well intentioned person. Thus he would never have dared to utter against any other sovereign than the Emperor the infamiles which the deprayed imagination of the editor of the Lanterne has invented.

DENMARK.

Speech of the King to Parliament-The Schleswig-Hoistein and West India Sales Ques

wig-Hoistein and West India Sales Questions.

A telegram from Copenhagen of the 6th of October reports:—The King opened the Diet to-day with a speech from the throne, in the course of which his Majesty Stidt:—The condidential negotiations with Prussia respecting the free vote in North Schieswig, provided for in the treaty of Prague, have hitherto been without result. Our views of what justice and the well understood interests of both countries require in this matter are unaltered. We must regard it as our first duty to co-operate towards no arrangement which, while not satisfying the wants of the inhabitants, might lead to intere discuttles for the Danisa kingdom in its relations with a councry with which we wish to remain upon a friendly footing. We are convinced that Prussia approves these motives, and we hope to succeed in obtaining the long-expected settlement on the basis of the above considerations. The treaty with the United States of America for the cession of the Danish West Indian islands, which has been approved by the Diet, has not yet been limitly sanctioned by the United States in consequence of the state of political affairs in that country, and at the Vrish of the American government the term for the ratification of the treaty has been prolonged for another year by the Danish Plenipotentiary at Washington.

FORE ON MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The insurgents in Madrid have stuck notices on he royal palace, advertising "This house to let." Correspondence from Constantinople states that the quantity of gold recently discovered in the bed

of the river ingure, near to Koulais, is equal in proportion to the yield in California.

The station of the Midland Railway in London has perhaps the largest roof in existence, the dimensions being 700 feet long by twenty-five feet wide, in one single span. The Paris Charivari suggests the adoption of the

velocipede for artillery purposes and gives an exect-lent sketch of a company of artillerymen manucu-yring before the enemy. Although but a caricature, it is far from being an improbability.

It is far from being an improbability.

The revolution in Spain has rejoiced the hearts of one family at least, namely, that of the political editor of the Democracia, of Madrid, who has been released from prison. His sentences amounted to one hundred and two years of imprisonment.

According to the Gaulois of Paris the French Minister of War has recently passed an order for 10,000,000 sheets of paper for the manufacture of carridges, the entire quantity to be delivered within five weeks. Another indication of peace added to the list.

The Minister of Agriculture at Florence recommends the cultivation of the Eucaty-hus globosus one of the wonders of Australian vegetation, in almarshy lands or those infested by malaria. The aromatic odor that it creates is most beneficial especially in unhealthy localities.

The mayor of Concasale, a small town near Naples, has been arrested, together with several persons well to do of the same neighborhood, for supplying the brigands with food and clothes, besides giving them instructions of the movements of intended victims.

One of the royal generals in Spain recently con-demned a child only five years old to be shot as the son of a rebe!. The child not understanding the situ-ation, moved about and by extraordinary inck was not touched. The general then coolly threw it an orange, and while stooping to pick it up a second volley stretched it dead.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TREATIES.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
I was extremely sorry to find it stated in your paper that our Minister, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, has agreed with Lord Stanley on a treaty for a mixed commission to sit in London for the reciprocal adjustment of claims of American citizens and of British subjects on the opposite governments. I consider this agreement unfortunate, because I remember a similar treaty negotiated by Mr. Webster towards the close of President Fillmore's administration and some of its incidents and results. Away from home and my books and papers, my memory does not enable me to give you the names of the commissioners of the two governments under that commissioners of the two governments under that treaty, but if does the name of the solicitor on the part of the American government, Colonel Thomas,

trenty, but it does the name of the solicitor on the part of the American government, Colonei Thomas, at one time a member of Congress from this State, and at another, and towards the close of General Pierce's administration, Assistant Secretary of State. The umpire, in case of disagreement between the American and British commissioners, was, I bolive, Mr. Bates.

Among the claims adjudicated by the Commission were those of a number of British manufacterers of broadcioths, who had or several years prior to 1850 been importing them into this country upon fraudulent invoices to such an extent as almost wholly to drive the American importer out of the trade. The government, greatly alarmed, took extraordinary pains to ferret out and arrest these frauds. The lion, Jno. Cadwalader, present District Judge of the Eastern clistrict of Pennsylvania, was employed to aid the district attorneys, and he penstrated the mootes operand of the importers, and drew out by cross examination an admission of the traud from their own agent? and wincesses. Verdicts were given for the United States in all the cases tried in New York, Philaselephia and Baltimore, and the defendants having carried them by write of error to the Supreme Coart, the decisions of the courts below were by it affirmed. The illicit trade was stopped. Now would it be believed, but for the fact that notwithstanding the condemnation of it by the courts of the Contrabeller of the Index states, the lower and the highest, these British manufactures had the effoniery to set up before the mixed commission claims for reimbursement of the value of these fraudulently imported goods? Would it be believed the British Commissioner of the Vinted States, the lower and the highest, these British manufactures had the effoniery to set up before the mixed commission claims for reimbursement of the value of the allowance of every American claim offered?

I will mention another case in the pocularly British line of fraud upon the revenues of foreign governments. During the Mexican wa

BOOK NOTICES.

ABSARAKA—Home of the Chows. Being the Experience of an Officer's Wife on the Plains. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippencott & Co., 1868.

This is a good little volume of description and adventure. It deals with topics of peculiar interestius now—the character of the Indian country and the chances and changes of life in the attrition of the races of red and white men.

the races of red and white men.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRAGEDIES. By Henry Wadsworth Longiellow. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1865.

Here is much superfluous labor given to telling dull stories in dramatic form without the last breath

dull stories in dramatic form without the last breath or sparkle of dramatic spirit or fire. Have we not had enough of the Presbeterians in all shapes.

Mildred. By Georgiana M. Clark. New York: Harper Brothers, 1868.

This will be found an interesting story. The incidents are all well worked up, and the characters are admirably sustained throughout the whole tale. The Scratchesides Family. By John Carlin. New York: Stone & Barrow, 1868.

This little book which is illustrated by its author is intended for the use of the young people, and to them it will be found intensely amusing.

The White Gauntley. A Novel. By Captain Mayne Reed. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co., 1868.

A novel written in the exuberant style of this author, and in which the Waverley machinery figures extensively. There are kings, black horse-

figures extensively. There are kings, black horsemen, footpads, gypsies, Sir Marmadukes and the time of Charies the First. What more can romance

THE CALAMFIES AND QUARRELS OF AUTHORS.
By Isaac Disraeli. Edited by his son, the Right
Hon. Benjamin Disraeli. Two vols. Vols. I. and
II. New York: W. J. Middleton, 1888.

A well meant, but not very well printed new edition, intended to harvest the interest that the present fame of the son gives to the writings of the father. A new edition of the works of Disraell the father is a characteristic literary sign of the times."

father is a characteristic literary sign of the times.

ELHOTT'S LAWN AND SHADE TARES. New York:

Francis W. Woodward, 1868.

A treatise on deciduous and evergreen trees and
shrubs for planting in gardens, parks, cemeteries,

4c. It contains much varied information regarding
the planting and habits of trees and shrubs, and is
full of valuable hints in relation to their treatment.

TRAVELLER'S OFFICIAL BAILWAY GUIDE OF THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The second edition of this work for the present
month contains, together with its usual quantity of

month contains, together with its usual quantity of matter in relation to railways, a varied selection of interesting reading matter.

The Magazines.

The Art Journal.-The October number of this remarkably fine publication contains two elegant-engravings—one entitled "Where They Crucified Him" and the other "Venice—The Arrival." The subject matter of its reading is equal to the general tone of the journal.

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Magazine.—The

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Magazine.—The
is full of really valuable suggestions and useful
information in matters pertaining to woman's work.
The Workshop.—A reprint of a very useful monthly
journal published in Germany and devoted to the
progress of the useful arts. It is a magazine that no
practical mechanic should be without.

Stewart's Literary Quarterty Magazine has
number of really good articles. Though young in
the field, it shows far signs of acheving success.

We have received from Brentane, 708 Brendway.

We have received from Brentano, 708 Broadway the following London publications for October:-Belgravia-A charming number; stories and illusrations.

The St. James—A continuation of several stories,

The St. James—A continuation of several stories, to.

The St. Pauls—Reviews, Sketches, essays, &c.

The Gentleman's Magazine—sketches, reviews, notes, incidents, &c.

Temple Bur—A good budget of prose and poetry.

The Coonhill Magazine—Stories, travels, criticisms, &c.

MacMillan's Magazine—Of the order of Blackwood.

wood. The Fortnightty Review-Of the order of the Edinburg. Edinburg.

The Englishman's Domestic Magazine—A first class book of fashions, domestic amusements, pastimes, &c.

The Hollany Number of London Society—With an extra number of pretty illustrations.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

"Genevieve of Bradent," opera bought three acts and nine tableaux, Offenbach, represented for the first time at Menus-Plaisirs theatre, Paras, Christmans, 1867.
"Genevieve" is by far the most important, most pretentious and the most varied work in orange, and while stooping to pick it up a second volley stretched it dead.

The death is announced in Beigium of Baren Pons de Vidil, who was acqueed some years ago of attempting to murder his son near London, for the purpose of obtaining the fortune which he was about to inherit. He struck the youth a severe blow on the head with a loaded cane, and for some time his life was in danger. The punishment he suffered for this crime was one year's imprisonment with hard labor.

The Berlin Military Gazette announces that a fort has been built at the entrance to Kiel Harbor, which, together with the fortifications now existing, render it impossible for an enemy's flect to approach the town. The fort is armed with twelve rilled 72-pounders from Krupp's gan factory. The Gazette adds that a monster cannon—a 370-pounder—has also been manufactured by Krupp for the protection of the coast. The inner barrel of this gun is made of a single steel casting of \$50 cwt., and is strengthened by three manufactured by Krupp for the protection of the coast. The inner barrel of this gun is made of a single steel casting of \$50 cwt., and is strengthened by three manufactured by Krupp for the protection of the coast. The inner barrel of this gun is made of a single steel casting of \$50 cwt., and is strengthened by three manufactured by Krupp for the protection of the coast. The inner barrel of this gun is made of a single steel casting of \$50 cwt., and is strengthened by three manufactured by Krupp for the protection of the coast. The inner barrel of this gun is made of a single steel casting of \$50 cwt., and is strengthened by three manufactured by Krupp for the protection of the coast. The inner barrel of this gun is made of a single steel casting of \$50 cwt., and is strengthened by three manufactured by Krupp for the protection of the coast. The composer deals in some of the strangest and outer orchestral point of music that we have yet seen from the pea of this factic and popular composer. It com-bines, besides, all the extravagances, brilliancy and vocal combinations which have entered the brain of any musician. The gens d'armes particularly must be seen and heard to be appreciated. The harry must be seen and heard to be appreciated. The must of Offenbach, without being original in the sightest degree, and being of a filmsy and clap-trap description, only derives its popularity and merit from its adaptability to the sparkling and in many instances questionable dialogue of the librette and the ludicrous situations and scenes of the

opera, which can only be interpreted by Prencia artists. By itself this music is in general hardly up to the standard of some of our negro melodias, consisting of a potpourri of galops, whitzos, policas and marches of the most commonplace description. Any one who glances over the soor of "Genovieve" will find a succession of those popular forms of other brains than those of official the half of which are originally from cother brains than those of official will be recognized in many of the numbers, for this operatic Momun in the habit of crepating himself in his works. Still, judging the minists of "Genevieve" according to the modern standard, we must say that it is superior to any of the operats by the same composer which motern standard, we must say that it is a superior and a continue and a produced in this city. Many of the dire and chorases, and yet superior in character. The opening city of the overture being a mere rehash of two of the principal direct the marketer. The opening city of the action, costume and siluation. It is of the same character as the "Piff part pont?" The pastry cook or page (seprano), has a pretty little mazurka alt, "Desc up hate," which as any relative mazurka alt, "Desc up hate," which is sure to become popular. The serentage of the same character which rolows is the "dageneed the Faris" with some slight changes. The Caracaoans' enorus comes next and is march of a pleasing nature, The song of the heat, which the Dake (tenor) sings he one of the most fluiderous and slitting pleess in the opera. The corchestra and chorus give an initiation of the cackling of a hen and the crowing of a cock. Passing over the chorases of the maste of a pleasing nature, The song of the heat, which the Dake (tenor) sings he one of the most fluiderous and slitting pleess in the opera. The corchestra and chorus give an initiation of the eackling of a hen and the crowing of a cock. Passing over the chorases of the maste of the opera. A fluid the page; sirry stenor solos. Anh id e more count, and the daman